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The IDLER. No. 5.

Καλλος
Ἀεὶ ἐγκῶν ἀπάλλων
Ἀεὶ ἐαστῶν ἀπασῶν. ANAC.

OUR Military Operations are at laſt begun; our troops are marching in all the pomp of war, and a camp is marked out on the Iſle of Wight; the heart of every Engliſhman now ſwells with confidence, though ſomewhat ſoftened by generous compaſſion for the conſternation and diſtreſſes of our enemies.

This formidable armament and ſplendid march produce different effects upon different minds, according to the boundleſs diverſities of temper, occupation, and habits of thought.

Many a tender maiden conſiders her lover as already loſt, becauſe he cannot reach the camp but by croſſing the ſea; others, of a more political underſtanding, are perſuaded that we ſhall now ſee, in a few days, the Ambaſſadors of France ſupplicating for pity. Some are hoping for a bloody battle, becauſe a bloody battle makes a vendible narrative; ſome are compoſing ſongs of victory; ſome planning arches of triumph; and ſome are mixing fireworks for the celebration of a peace.

Of all extenſive and complicated objects different parts are ſelected by different eyes; and minds are variouſly affected, as they vary their attention. The care of the publick is now fixed upon our ſoldiers, who are leaving their native country to wander, none can tell how long, in the pathleſs deſarts of the Iſle of Wight. The Tender ſigh for their ſufferings, and the Gay drink for their ſucceſs. I, who look, or believe myſelf to look, with more philoſophic eyes, on human affairs, muſt confeſs, that I ſaw the troops march with little emotion; my thoughts were fixed upon other ſcenes, and the tear ſtole into my eyes, not for thoſe that were going away, but for thoſe that were left behind.

We have no reaſon to doubt but our troops will proceed with proper caution; there are men among them who can take care of themſelves. But how ſhall the Ladies ſuffer life without them? By what arts can they, who have long had no joy, but from the civilities of a ſoldier, now amuſe their hours, and ſolace their ſeparation?

Of fifty thouſand men, now deſtined to different ſtations, if we allow each to have been occaſionally neceſſary only to four women, a ſhort computation will inform us, that two hundred thouſand Ladies are left to languiſh in vexation; two hundred thouſand Ladies, who muſt run to ſales and auctions without an attendant; ſit at the play, without a critic to direct their opinion; buy their fans by their own judgment; diſpoſe ſhells by their own invention; walk in the Mall without a gallant; go to the gardens without a protector; and thuffle cards with vain impatience for want of a fourth to complete the party.

Of theſe Ladies ſome, I hope, have lap-dogs, and ſome monkeys, but they are unſatisfactory companions. Many uſeful offices are performed by men of ſcarlet, to which neither dog nor monkey has adequate abilities: A parrot, indeed, is as fine as a Colonel, and if he has been much uſed to good company, is not wholly without converſation; but a parrot, after all, is a poor little creature, has neither ſword nor ſhoulder-knot, can neither dance nor play at cards.

Since the ſoldiers muſt obey the call of their duty, and go to that ſide of the kingdom which faces France, I know not why the Ladies, who cannot live without them, ſhould not follow them. The prejudices and pride of man have long preſumed the ſword and ſpindle made for different hands, and denied the other ſex, to partake the grandeur of military glory. This notion may be conſiſtently enough received in France, where the Salic Law excludes females from the throne; but we, who allow them to be Sovereigns, may ſurely ſuppoſe them capable to be ſoldiers.

It were to be wiſhed that ſome man, whoſe experience and authority might enforce regard, would propoſe that our encampments for the preſent year ſhould comprize an equal number of men and women, who ſhould march and fight in mingled bodies. If proper Colonels were once appointed, and the drums ordered to beat for female volunteers, our regiments would ſoon be filled without the reproach or cruelty of an impreſs.

Of theſe heroines, ſome might ſerve on foot, under the denomination of the Female Buffs, and ſome on horſeback, with the title of Lady Huſſars.

What objections can be made to this ſcheme I have endeavoured maturely to conſider; and cannot find that a modern ſoldier has any duties, except that of obedience, which a Lady cannot perform. If the hair has loſt its powder, a Lady has a puff. If a coat be ſpotted, a Lady has a bruſh. Strength is of leſs importance ſince fire-arms have been uſed; blows of the hand are now ſeldom exchanged; and what is there to be done in the charge or the retreat beyond the powers of a ſprightly maiden?

Our maſculine ſquadrons will not ſuppoſe themſelves diſgraced by their auxiliaries, till they have done ſomething which women could not have done. The troops of Braddock never ſaw their enemies, and perhaps were defeated by women. If our preſent American General headed an army of girls, he might ſtill act with equal glory. Had Minorca been defended by a female garriſon, it might have been ſurrendered, as it was, without a breach; and I cannot but think, that ſeven thouſand women might have ventured to look at Rochfort, tack a village, rob a vineyard, and return in ſafety.

Monday, MAY 8.

Munich, April 21.

A Paſſage has been demanded of our Elector for a body of 10,000 Saxons, whom the King of France hath taken into his pay, and who are marching to Clermont's army. They are to be commanded by General Dirn. M. Foullon, a French Commiſſary, arrived here two days ago, to ſettle matters relative to their march.

Cologn, April 28. The Anti-Pruſſians alledge, that the circumſtances of affairs, the rights of war, and the ſituation of Dantzic, abſolutely obliige the Ruſſians to inſiſt upon putting a garriſon into that town. They will by that means have the navigation of the whole Viſtula free, and conſequently a thouſand conveniencies for tranſporting ſubſiſtance of all kinds for the army; they will alſo have a very ſtrong place behind them, wherein to place their ſick, their baggage, &c. and with galleys ſent out from that port they may ſweep the whole coaſt of Pomerania.

Ratiſbon, April 25. The 21ſt inſtant it was reſolved in the Dyet, that a new remittance of one hundred and fifty thouſand florins ſhould be made to the Duke of Deux-ponts, Commander in Chief of the army of the Empire, to enable him to open the campaign forthwith.

Lipſtadt, April 27. The Hanoverians have drawn out of the Lippe a great iron forge, with ſome mortars, &c. which the French had thrown into it. They are hard at work in re-eſtabliſhing ſix large bridges on this river, to which the enemy ſet fire in their retreat; and they are no leſs diligent in repairing the fortifications.

Paris, April 24. Prince Soubize will in a few days ſet out for Hanau, to command the troops that are to be ſent into Bohemia.

The Archbiſhop of Paris ſtill continuing to foment our diviſions, by his orders to his Clergy, the King has removed him from the Caſtle of La Roque to Cahors.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 29. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant went this day to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual ceremony, his Grace ſent for the Commons, and gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills.

And then his Grace was pleaſed to make a ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, which is as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The ſeaſon of the year, and your long attendance in Parliament, make it neceſſary to cloſe this ſeſſion.

His Majeſty's Goodneſs in complying with the requeſts of his Parliament, and the ſingular confidence he has repoſed in you, by giving his Royal Aſſent to the Bills for granting Premiums on the inland carriage of corn, and for the freight of coals, for the payment of which no proviſion has yet been made, are ſtrong proofs of his gracious attention to the welfare of this kingdom, and call for the moſt grateful confidence on your parts, for the ſupport of his Government, on which your ſafety, and the publick happineſs, under God, chiefly depend.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I am commanded to thank you, in his Majeſty's name, for the uſual ſupplies you have granted to ſupport this eſtabliſhment, aſſuring you they ſhall be applied, with frugality, for the publick ſervice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing can be more ſeaſonably recommended to you, at this time, than to cultivate a good Underſtanding amongſt his Majeſty's ſubjects, which will beſt ſecure the publick peace, and prevent the fatal conſequence of diſſatisfaction at home.

I muſt again thank you for the obliging approbations you have, by your reſpective Addreſſes, given to my conduct here.

My ſincere intentions have been to promote the real intereſt and proſperity of Ireland: On theſe principles I ſhall continue to act, depending on your unanimity to render them effectual.

I ſhall, on my return into the Royal Preſence, moſt faithfully repreſent your dutiful and affectionate zeal for his Majeſty's ſacred perſon and government; and, as occaſions offer, warmly recommend to his grace and favour, thoſe who ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves in continuing and preſerving the peace and happineſs of this kingdom. [*London Gazette.*]

LONDON.

It is rumoured, that a foreign Ambaſſador hath demanded certain conceſſions to be made by Great Britain; otherwiſe the King his Maſter would declare war againſt this Crown: And that anſwer was made him, That his B. M. was very deſirous to cultivate friendſhip with the King his Maſter, and with that view had already made great conceſſions, but would not make theſe in queſtion: that if he choſe to declare war, Great Britain was prepared, and the ſooner he did it the better.

It is confidently aſſerted, in ſome private letters from the Hague, that the King of Denmark intends to offer his mediation between the powers at war, and that his Miniſter at Vienna has already made ſome propoſitions for a general peace.

The army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is to be augmented to 70,000 men, in order to make it equal in number to Count Clermont's army, whereby it will be in a condition to continue to act upon the offenſive. In the mean time Prince Ferdinand has demanded from the Dutchy of Bergues (which belongs to the Elector Palatine) an hundred thouſand crowns, by way of contribution.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated May 5.

"Wedneſday morning as the Firedrake fireſhip was coming round from the Downs, between Beachey and Chicheſter, or Silſey Point, ſhe fell in with a French privateer of 16 carriage guns, ſix pounders, many ſwivels, and full of men, who immediately engaged the Firedrake, the Captain of which fought the privateer three hours very gallantly, tho' inferior to the privateer, mounting only eight 4 pounders. The privateer at laſt took to her heels, but the Firedrake could not purſue her, her rigging being cut all to pieces. The Firedrake had one man killed and ſeven wounded, and they imagine the loſs of the privateer muſt have been conſiderable.

Twelve flat-bottomed boats, to carry 63 men each, with 12 oars, are preparing in our dock, and are to be finiſhed by the 17th inſtant.

The ſquadron is fitting with the greateſt expedition.

At Spithead, Admiral Hawke with 10 ſail of men of war.

General Cornwallis's regiment will arrive here this day, and embark immediately. The other regiments will continue to arrive here day by day till the whole corps is embarked for the Iſle of Wight.

Lord George Sackville, Lord Ancram, and the other Generals, are expected in a few days, and the Duke of Marlborough by the 12th.

Some of the troops that are to encamp in the Iſle of Wight are come into the town, with five waggons laden with their baggage; and this day they are going to embark on board veſſels, to carry them to the above place."

Saturday morning a draught from Sir Charles Howard's regiment of light horſe, quartered in Eſſex, marched for Portſmouth. Alſo other draughts, from that, and other regiments of dragoons, intended to be employed in the expedition, marched at the ſame time for Portſmouth, to embark for the Iſle of Wight.

Yeſterday the Quarter-Maſters belong to the three battalions of guards, ſet out to mark out the camps between London and Portſmouth, where the men are to encamp every night on their march.

It is ſaid that Capt. Lawley is to have the command of the light troops to be employed in the intended expedition.

We hear that Capt. Lockhart, of the Chatham, lately launched at Deptford, has a roving commiſſion for ten months; and that Sir Edward Hawke has complimented him with 300 picked men out of his fleet to ſerve on board the above ſhip.

We hear, that for the future his Majeſty's ſhips of war will not be permitted to ſalute each other by firing of guns: but that all men of war, on their meeting at ſea, &c. are, during the war, only to ſalute with cheers. Neither is any Captain whatſoever to ſalute the Admiral, &c. on his ſhip's joining or leaving a fleet, any otherwiſe than by cheers: Admiral ſhips only are allowed to ſalute each other with guns, which will make a prodigious ſaving of gunpowder. [The expence of ſalutes laſt year, it is ſaid, amounted to near 70,000l.]

The Weſt-India fleet which ſailed from Portſmouth the latter end of December laſt, under convoy of the Roebuck man of war and a ſloop, are all ſafe arrived in the Weſt-Indies.

The Lords of the Treaſury have ſent an order to the Mint Office to coin 100,000l. in quarter guineas.

We hear from Newmarket, that the young Lady finiſhed her match (of riding 1000 miles in 1000 hours) laſt Wedneſday afternoon in perfect health. At her coming in the country people ſtrewed flowers in her way. She was allowed ſix weeks, and performed it within a month, lying by only two days in that time.

Friday the ſecond reading of the Bills for the importation of Iriſh Tallow and Cattle were deferred for two months in the Houſe of Lords.

And the Bill for a general Regiſter of Eſtates was put off for two months in the Houſe of Commons.

The Surveyors and Workmen now employed in widening and amending London-bridge have found out the true principles on which it was built. The foundation of the piers are built of a hard durable ſtone well cemented together, and are adjudged by the Surveyors as ſound and ſubſtantial a building as ever was, or can be erected. The piers are not built on wooden piles, as formerly believed and aſſerted, but on a ſtone foundation, which is now as ſtrong and firm as when firſt built; ſo that when this bridge is finiſhed, great ſavings will be made in keeping it in repair from what hath been formerly expended, as was then judged neceſſary from the miſtaken opinion of a wooden foundation.

Thurſday night the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat at the Blakeney's head in broad St. Giles's, on the body of the new born male infant, that was murdered by the Mother on Thurſday laſt, and brought in their verdict wilful murder againſt the unnatural Wretch, who is not yet twenty years of age. She appears to be a Country Girl, but refuſes to tell her name, or where ſhe came from, and has been in town but a few days.

On Thurſday night as Mr. Carter, Chief Mate of the Antelope, in the Streights trade, was going on board his ſhip in the river, he miſſed his hold, fell into the Thames, and was drowned.

Yeſterday afternoon, about three o'clock the body of a man well dreſſed was taken out of the New River, near Sadler's Wells, which proves to be the body of Mr. Bircham, Chair-Carver, late of Roſamond's Row, who had been miſſing ten days.

Yeſterday morning, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in Channon-Row, Weſtminſter, which burnt down a Baker's where it began, and a Diſtiller's, and another houſe adjoining, and damaged ſeveral others.

On Thurſday night the ſhop of Mr. Garratt, Hoſier in Cheapſide, was broke open by ſome rogues, and robbed of 26l. in caſh, and a quantity of ſilk ſtockings.

Saturday a Footman was committed to Newpriſon, by John Fielding, Eſq; for ſtriking two Gentlemen of Faſhion at Ranelagh the Night before with a Flambeaux, and for raiſing a riot among the other ſervants, to the great confuſion of the company.

Tuesday, May 9.

Advices by a Mail from Holland, *and two from* Flanders.

Dantzick, April 23.

THE Ruſſians that entered our territory only paſſed through it to croſs the Viſtula. Thirteen thouſand of thoſe troops are already got to the left of that river in their way to Pruſſian Pomerania.

The want of forage greatly retards the march of thoſe Ruſſians who are traverſing Lithuania in their way to Sileſia; which country they will not be able to reach till the operations of the campaign be pretty far advanced.

Vienna, April 22. Our army decamped from Koniggratz on the 20th, and made a forced march to Nachod. Marſhal Daun's head quarters are at Scalitz. As he is but at a little diſtance from the King of Pruſſia's army, we daily expect the news of a bloody action.

Dreſden, April 27. The Pruſſian regiment of Salmouth, infantry, arrived here the 17th from the army in Weſtphalia: and as ſoon as the remainder of the Cavalry are arrived, Prince

Henry of Prussia will assemble his army in this Electorate. They are laying up great quantities of provisions for its use. Two hundred waggons with meal set out for Silesia on the 18th, under a guard of 400 Grenadiers.

Ratisbon, April 27. A train of artillery and a large convoy of provisions, which set out from Nuremberg for the army of the Empire, were forced to turn back for fear of falling into the hands of the Prussians under General Meyer, who has spread an alarm not only in a part of Franconia, but also in the Upper Palatinate.

Munster, April 29. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has demanded a contribution of a million of crowns from this Bishoprick. He has sent the hundred brass cannon which were in our arsenal to Paderborn, where the head-quarters of the Hanoverian army will soon be fixed.

Hague, May 4. The last Post from Germany brings word, that several Prussian regiments had already advanced to Saalfeld Cobourg, and even to Meinungen, and that they intend to march into the county of Hanau, and drive out the French under M. Broglio.

Rome, April 15. The Princes Galitzin are ordered to return immediately to Petersburgh. It is said they are to succeed to Count Bestuchef's places.

LONDON.

It was reported yesterday at Court, that some Overtures for a Peace had been made by France; but that they had received for answer, That nothing could, or would be listened to, until Advices were received from Adm. Boscawen.

His Majesty's ship the Blandford has taken, in the Windward Passage, four Dutch ships from St. Domingo, richly laden.

The Grand St. Pierre from Dunkirk to Canada, is taken by the Windsor and Escort men of war, and brought into Falmouth.

Capt. Edmondson, in the Swallow, from St. Kitt's, who arrived at Lancaster the 2d instant, says, he came through the North Channel, and on the 23d of last month spoke with the William, Macklain, of Irvin, from New York for Newry, in distress. This ship, about five weeks before, in scudding, shipped a large sea, which struck her first on her larboard quarter she then being under her foresail, by which the Captain was drowned in his cabbin, the Carpenter washed overboard, and at the same time her foremast broke below the hound, and the foretopmast, maintopmast, bowsprit, all her yards, boats and every thing upon deck were carried away. They were in want of provisions, water, &c. which Capt. Edmondson supplied them with as far as in prudence he could spare, but could lend them only one yard.

Wednesday, May 10.

Franckfort, April 30.

THE Court of France has concluded a Convention with the Duke of Wurtemberg, by which the body of troops belonging to that Prince, which had joined the army of the Empress-Queen, is to pass into the service of France.

Paris, April 28. The King, 'tis said, has reduced his Gendarmerie, on account of the vast charge which their pay was to the State. M. Belleisle hath found means to borrow three millions of livres, at four per cent. to re-imburse the money paid for commissions in that corps, whose pay, tho' it consisted only of eight squadrons, will be sufficient to maintain 30 squadrons of horse.

It is also said, that the King purposes to separate the Brigades of Carabineers, among whom little harmony subsists; and to place one company in each of the 40 oldest regiments of horse. The pensions paid to this corps amounted to a very considerable sum, but these will gradually be extinguished.

On the 20th arrived a courier from M. d'Affry at the Hague, whose dispatches occasioned the holding of a Council that evening. Next day expresses were sent to Vienna, Madrid, Petersburgh, and Warsaw. All that is talked of the dispatches from the Hague is, that they related to the new treaty between Great Britain and Prussia; a treaty made expressly against France; and which, besides the four articles made public, contains, it is said, eight others.

The 23d arrived here the Count de Lannion, Lieutenant General, who greatly contributed to our conquest of Minorca, of which the King, in return, made him Governor. The occasion of this journey we know not. Time will shew whether the conjecture be well founded, That his leaving Minorca is the prelude to some very important measures entered into with Spain.

Brest, April 21. Sunday at two in the after noon, five English men of war and four frigates appeared before this place. The garrison immediately put themselves under arms, but in less than an hour's time this squadron, after firing about ten or twelve shot, eased us of our fears, and sailed away again.

LONDON.

Kensington, May 8. This day the Most Rev. Father in God, Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint Henry Ellis, Esq; the present Lieut. Governor of his Majesty's colony of Georgia in America, to be Governor in chief of the said colony, in the room of John Reynolds, Esq.

Whitehall, May 9. The King has been pleased to appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen to be Officers in the following regiments.

Lieut. Gen. Granville Elliot (from the Dutch service) to be Major General.

Reg.	*Colonels.*	*Lieut. Cols.*	*Majors.*
61.	Gen. Elliot	John Barlow	Christ. Teesdale
62.	Wm Strode	John Jennings	Joseph Higinson
63.	Dav. Watson	Peter Desbrisay	John Trollope
64.	J. Barrington	Wollaston Pym	Thomas Ball
65.	Rt Armiger	John Salt	John Delgarno
66.	Ed. Sandford	Rowl. Phillips	Ch. Beauclerk
67.	James Wolfe	Rt Robinson	Alex. M'Dowal
68.	Jn Lambton	William Adey	Wm Napier
69.	Cha. Colvil	John Browne	Edw. Martin
70.	Jn Parslow	Charles Vignoles	Robert Pigot
71.	Wm Petitot	William Tayler	Rt. Murray
72.	D. of Richmond	Wm Wilkinson	Rd Prescott
73.	Wm Brown	Hezek. Fleming	T. Shirley
74.	Sher. Talbot	Wm Masters	T. Maule
75.	Jn Boscawen	Jordan Wren	James Stuart

Aids de Camp to his Majesty.

Lieut. Col. Lord Frederick Cavendish, Lieut. Col. Henry Earl of Pembroke, and Lieut. Col. John West.

Capt. Robert Watson to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the forces in South Britain, and to take rank as Lt. Col. of foot.

First Major Andrew Robinson to be Lieut. Col. Col. John Griffin Griffin to be first Major, and Lieut. Col. John Prideaux to be Second Major to the third regiment of Foot Guards.

Lt. Col. Thomas Gage to be Col. of a regiment of Rangers raised in America.

Maj. William Farquhar, to be Lt. Col. to Maj. Gen. Jeffery Amherst's 15th regim. of foot.

Lieut. Col. George Haldane to be Col. of Foot.

Maj. Gen. Alex. Duroure to command in the absence of the Govern. in Plymouth, and all the forts and fortifications thereunto belonging.

Major Robert Douglas to be Lieut. Col. and Capt. Charles Lumisden to be Major in the 19th regiment of foot, Ld Geo. Beauclerk's Major John Beckwith to be Lt. Col. and Capt. John Maxwell to be Major to the 20th regiment of foot, Maj. Gen. William Kingsley's.

Capt. Robert Hall to be Major to the 37th regiment, commanded by Maj. Gen. James Stuart.

Capt. Lord George Lenox to be Lt. Col. to the 33d regiment, Maj. Gen. Lord Charles Hay's.

Maj. Nehemiah Donnelen to be Lt. Col. to the 38th regiment, Col. James Lockart Ross's.

Capt. Lewis Thomas to be Major to the 50th regiment, Col. Studholm Hodgson's.

Capt. Robert Walsh to be Major to the 54th regiment, Col. James Grey's.

Capt. James Ramsay to be Major to the 30th regiment, Lieut. Gen. John Earl of Loudoun's.

The bounties to Seamen and able-bodied Landmen entering into his Majesty's naval service are ordered to be continued till the 30th of next month. [*Gazette.*]

It is said 5000 marines will go on board the fleet on the Expedition.

On Wednesday last General Huske's regiment of foot, who have lain some time at Dover, and the adjacent places, marched for the Isle of Wight.

Col. Talbot's regiment, that has been quartered some time at Canterbury, Sandwich, Feversham, &c. have marched from the above places for the camp at the Isle of Wight, where they will arrive by Saturday next.

On Friday and Saturday last the regiment of foot, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, marched from Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Stroud, Brompton, and other adjacent places, for the Isle of Wight, to encamp with the other forces on that inand.

The nine troops of hussars, belonging to the nine regiments of horse, it is said, will be incorporated into one regiment, and are now preparing themselves to go to the Isle of Wight. The flower of these hussars is the troop commanded by Capt. Lindesay, quartered at Maidenhead, where they have been practising the Prussian Exercise; and, for some days past, have been made to dig large trenches, and leap over them; as also to leap high hedges, with a broad ditch cut on the other side; at which the men were extremely alert. There was another thing to be done, at which the men were somewhat intimidated; but their fears were soon dissipated by the example set them by their Captain, who, on Saturday last, swam upon one horse over the Thames, from shore to shore, and upon another horse back again, at Maidenhead-bridge: And on Monday the whole troop were to swim the river, as their Captain had done before; and from thence were to march and encamp at Petersfield, in Hampshire.

Yesterday morning the guards destined for the Isle of Wight were reviewed in Hyde Park by his Majesty, who expressed great satisfaction at their appearance. There were present his Royal Highness Prince Edward, Lord Ligonier, and a great number of Persons of distinction. After the review the troops marched off immediately for Portsmouth, in order to embark for the Isle of Wight.

Early yesterday morning three companies of the train of artillery, with fifteen baggage waggons, set out from Woolwich for the Isle of Wight. The cannon, &c. intended for the same Island, went from thence for the Tower some days since.

Yesterday two men were detected in picking pockets in Hyde-park at the time of the Review, and were escorted to the Canal, where they were severely ducked.

The Baleine, from Dunkirk to Canada, is taken by the Alcide man of war, and sent into Penzance.

The Charming Betty, Houston, from Rotterdam to Inverness, is carried into Dunkirk.

The Elizabeth, Diamond, from Cork for Gibraltar, is lost near Cadiz.

We hear from Southwould in Suffex, that 25 buſſes and five jaggers, are fitting out with all expedition for the Herring-Fiſhery this ſeaſon, which are expected to put to ſea by the beginning of next month.

The late Mr. Foxhall has left 200l. to Chriſt's Hoſpital, 200l. to the Charity School of Alderſgate, many legacies to his relations, and the bulk of his eſtate to his Nephew of his own name.

We hear by a letter from Dublin, dated the 1ſt inſt. that the Duke of Bedford purpoſed ſetting out the 4th inſtant for England, and that his Grace had been ſo ill with the gout for ſome time before, that he was obliged to be carried to the Houſe of Peers in an armed chair.

Yeſterday a Court of Common-Council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that the moneys which ariſe by fines for not ſerving the office of Sheriff of this city, &c. ſhould, for the future, be appropriated towards building a new bridge from Black-friars to the oppoſite ſhore; but the Court diſagreeing in their opinions, it was poſtponed till next Court day.

Monday being the laſt day of Term, Florence Hanley, M. D. was brought to the Court of King's Bench, and ordered to prepare for his trial, for treaſonable practices, the 12th day of June next.

Yeſterday morning early a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Charlton, a Boat-builder at Cuckold's Point, which conſumed the ſame, but by timely aſſiſtance was prevented from doing any further damage.

On Sunday ſe'nnight, the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the body of Thomas Tunks, a young man, who was found dead in the fields, at Hogſton, Bucks, ſtanding in an erect poſture with his back againſt a hedge, and his neck jammed in between the tines of a hay-fork, the ſtail of which was fixed into the ground about three inches. No marks of violence appearing on the body, the Jury brought in their Verdict, Accidental Death.

Laſt week the following melancholy accident happened at Stowey in Somerſetſhire: two creditable Farmers ſons, boaſting of their ſtrength, high words aroſe, when one gave the other a terrible blow on the temple, which killed him on the ſpot. The ſurvivor was immediately carried to Taunton Goal.

On Sunday evening one Thomas Buſhby, who ſome time ſince kept the Roſe and Crown in Lombard-Court, near the Seven-Dials, was killed by one Baker, who lived in Dyot-ſtreet; the latter was yeſterday committed to Newgate by Saunders Welch, Eſq.

Thursday, May 11.

LONDON.

Copy of a letter from an Officer on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Buckingham, Richard Terrill, Eſq; Commander, to his Friend in London, dated at Antigua, March 12, 1758.

DEAR SIR,

"I Have had no opportunity of writing to you ſince laſt November. When we arrived firſt from Barbadoes, we went out to cruize off Martinico, where, on the 15th of Jan. one of their forts fired at us, for which we returned them two broadſides as we paſſed along, and our Captain ordered the Cambridge, who was in company with us, to do the ſame: We knocked ſeveral of their people on the head, which made the reſt very eaſy. On the 17th of the ſame month we ſaw four ſail lying in a deep bay under a ſtrong fort; they were all ſwaggering with broad pings flying at their maſt-heads. Our noble Captain ſaid, it would be doing a great piece of ſervice to the publick to deſtroy ſo many Privateers at one ſlap; accordingly he led in, and came to an anchor, and made the Cambridge a ſignal to do the ſame; the fort fired at us, and we at them, for four hours; and finding that we were too far off, we got under way to come in nearer to the fort, but could not do it that night: The next morning we went in, and, after an obſtinate fight, diſmounted the enemy's guns, and beat their fort down level with the ground, and carried off all our Prizes in triumph, three of which we ſunk, and kept the other as a tender, ſhe ſailing extremely faſt. We had only four men kill'd, one of which was the Captain's Clerk, who had both his legs ſhot off, cloſe by the Captain's ſide, as he was talking to him.

"I bleſs the Almighty I had ſeveral narrow eſcapes that day, and did not receive the leaſt hurt. About two days after we took a large privateer that was going into port. The French themſelves ſunk and deſtroyed ſeveral veſſels, ſo much was their dread of our coming in again. There was a very pretty town here which we might have deſtroyed and beat down, but our good Commander ſaid, It was a great pity, as it was only killing and murdering a great number of poor helpleſs women and children, which would anſwer no ends, nor the juſt character of brave Engliſhmen, which always was looked upon to be humane and merciful, even to their enemies.

"We killed in the fort 90 private men, the Capt. of the fort, the Chief Engineer, and the Head Prieſt of the iſland, who was there encouraging the men to fight."

An account of the ſtrength of the French and Engliſh in the Eaſt Indies.

Engliſh Men of War in India.

Kent, 64 guns, condemned.

Cumberland, Pocock,	64	In 1754 with Watſon and Pocock.
Tyger,	50	
Salisbury,	50	Expected home in 1758.
A ſmall ſhip,	20	
Elizabeth, Stevens,	64	Theſe five ſailed in March, 1757, with Com. Stevens; the 2 laſt to St. Helena, and returned back.
Yarmouth, Frankland,	64	
Newcaſtle, Hutchinſon,	50	
Colcheſter, Obrian,	50	
Queenbro', Legg,	20	

Seven King's ſhips of ours in India, 362 guns.

3 of the Line	64	Guns.
3 ditto	50	
1 ditto	20	

FRENCH.

General Lally the 3d of May, 1757, failed from Port L'Orient, with

Zodiac,	D'Ache,	74 guns.
Bien Aime,	Lars,	74
Le Vengeur,	Palliere,	64

FRIGATES.

Diligente,	Marion,	32	All theſe lower ports ſhut in, can mount 40, 50, and 60 guns each.
Centaur,	Serville,	28	
Mars,	Licore,	26	
Condi,	Roſco,	26	
Tereſe,	Quatrenill,	24	
Pacifique,	Maine,	24	
Dauphine,		20	
St. Luc,		20	
Emeraude,		20	
Renome,		16	
Chaloupe,		14	

Theſe 14 carried out 4000 land forces.

1 Ship	attacked our 3 ſhips	64 guns.
1 Frigate	beyond the Cape	30
1 Laid near Batavia (and took Capt. Hutchinſon's longboat) to intercept our homeward-bound 1757		50
	Total guns	606
Lower Tier of 11 ſhips, when mounted, ſay		200
17 French ſhips in India carry		806 guns.

Lally has 15,000l. a year coming in with this command, and a penſion ſettled on him, per ann. of 100,000 livres (between 4 and 5000l. a year) for his life.

Ships taken from Britain and Ireland by the Dunkirk privateers, from 27th of January, 1756, to March 5th, 1758, from a liſt brought over from Dunkirk, by a Gent. who was a Ranſomer.

Ships ranſomed,	78,	Value 26,266l. 9s.
Carried into Dunkirk,	55,	712 men.
Burnt	2	
Caſt away	1	
Total	136	

Beſides what the above Privateers have carried into Holland, Norway, and other places.

The Friendſhip, Briſcoe, from Whitehaven to North Carolina, is loſt on that coaſt. The cargo is ſaved.

A ſhip, name unknown, from Tripoly to Marſeilles, is taken by the Dealcaſtle man of war, and ſent into Leghorn.

We hear from Southampton that on Monday morning, about nine o'clock, Lord Loudoun's regiment marched in there from Romſey and Wincheſter, in their way to the Iſle of Wight; and embark'd in the afternoon for that iſland.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Peers adjourned to Tueſday the 23d inſtant.

On Tueſday a Sermon was preached at the Pariſh Church of St. Bride in Fleet-ſtreet, before Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; Alderman and Preſident of the City of London Lying-in-hoſpital in Alderſgate ſtreet, and many other Governors, by the Rev. Mr. Majendie, Prebendary of Sarum: after which was an elegant entertainment at Grocer's Hall; the collection at Church and Hall amounted to the ſum of 611l. 10s.

Yeſterday being the firſt ſittings in London after Eaſter Term, the Lord Chief Juſtice Manſfield, Mr. Juſtice Clive, (who ſat at Guildhall for the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas) as alſo the Serjeants and Council, were elegantly entertained at Stationers-hall by Mr. Sheriff Goſling.

Yeſterday the Seſſions began at the Old Baily, when ten priſoners were tried, five of whom were caſt for tranſportation, and five acquitted.

Tueſday two of the guards dropt down about four miles before they came to the Camp, and expired directly.

Friday, May 12.

LONDON.

IT is ſaid that by a ſecret Article in the late Treaty with Pruſſia, that Prince is bound to maintain an army of thirty thouſand men, to act againſt France directly, wherever his britannic Majeſty pleaſes.

The La Raiſonable, a French man of war of 64 guns, and 650 men, commanded by the Prince de Montbarſon, Chevalier de Rohan, (a Nephew of the Prince de Soubize) is taken by his Majeſty's ſhip the Dorſetſhire, of 70 guns, Capt. Peter Dennis, off Scilly, after an engagement of an hour and three quarters; wherein the French had 150 killed and wounded, and the Dorſetſhire 13 men killed and 19 wounded. The French ſhip had not been many days off the ſtocks, and was bound from Port L'Orient to Breſt.

It is ſaid that the duty of 6d. per ounce on wrought plate will be taken off; and that in lieu thereof every perſon who ſells gold or ſilver plate will be compelled to take out a yearly licence which will coſt 40s.

We hear that in confidence of the paſſing of the Bill for the Importation of Iriſh Cattle, cer-

tain perſons are gone to that kingdom, to buy up all the live Cattle that can be ſpared for exportation, in order to ſell them again in England in what numbers, and conſequently at what prices, they ſhould think proper. Perhaps this might influence the poſtponing of that affair.

The paſſing of the Bill, which is brought in, to permit the free Importation of ſalted Beef, Pork, and Butter from Ireland, will be of ſignal ſervice. By means thereof, a vaſt ſaving will be made to the Public in the article of victualling the Navy; and private families will be ſerved much cheaper, as there will be no longer ſuch a great demand from the Navy Contractors.

The Hon. Houſe of Commons are adjourned till Monday the 22d inſt.

Yeſterday the Governors, Truſtees and Stewards of the ſeveral Charity Schools within the Bills of Mortality went to Chriſt Church, Newgate ſtreet, followed by the Children of the ſaid Schools, amounting to above 5000, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Dodwell, Canon of Sariſbury. After Sermon a Hymn adapted to the occaſion was ſung by the ſaid Children. The Governors &c. accompanied by a conſiderable number of the Clergy, went afterwards to the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

Yeſterday the Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when 13 priſoners were tried, ſix of whom were caſt for tranſportation, and 7 acquitted; among the latter was William Hayward, for ſending incendiary letters to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. It proved a maiden Aſſize.

Preferments.

Richard Fawcett, D. D. to the rectory of Grendon in the county of Warwick, preſented by the Right Hon. the Lady Raymond.

The Rev. Thomas Seaman, D. D. was inſtalled, by the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Wells, into the Archdeaconry of Wells, together with the united prebendary of Hurſtbourne Priors, being collated thereto by the Lord Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

The Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, A. M. Rector of Copgrave and Goldsborough, Yorkſhire, to the Prebend of Wiſtow, vacant by the death of Dr. Sharpe.

The Rev. Thomas Cautley, A. M. to the rectory of St. Crux in the city of York, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Birdmore to the rectory of Rothbury in Northumberland.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Metcalf, Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Milton Abbey, in the county of Dorſet.

Samuel Brooks, M.A. to the Rectory of Polkſhill, in the county of Warwick.

William Atkinſon, M. A. Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, to the Rectory of Sutton Bengar, in the county of Sarum, together with the Vicarage of Laycock, in the ſame county.

John Powley, B. L. to the Rectory of Naywendon in Eſſex, and the Rectory of Downham in the ſame county.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Maſſereene admitted at Bennet College in Cambridge, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Barnardiſton.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Merell to the vicarage of Chertſey, in Surry, on the preſentation of Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Rev. Mr. Simon Cole, Vicar of Donnington in the county of Lincoln, to be Chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip Portland of 50 guns.

The Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court, has appointed Dr. Wynne, Dr. Marriott, and Dr. Calvert, to be his Surrogates in their Courts.

Births.

The Counteſs of Coventry, of a ſon, at the Earl's houſe in Groſvenor-Square.

The Lady of Admiral Boſcawen, of a ſon, at his houſe in the Admiralty.

The Counteſs of Moreton, of a daughter, at the Earl's houſe in St. James's ſquare.

Marriages.

George Montgomerie, of Chipenham-hall in Cambridgeſhire, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, Widow of John Lloyd, Eſq; late Member for the County of Cardigan.

—— Lambert, Eſq; at Bath, to Miſs Bourke, of the ſame place.

Charles Staples, of Buckingham, Eſq; to Miſs Amelia Anderſon, of Brentford.

Mr. Gilbert Parke, nephew to Gilbert Parke, Eſq; of Walton in Northumberland, to Miſs Robinſon, only daughter to William Robinſon, Eſq; of Gray's-Inn.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Wollaſton, of Charterhouſe Square, to Miſs Althea Hyde of the ſame place.

The Rev. Mr. Herring, to Miſs Loton.

Mr. Garnham, Merchant at Wiſbich, to Miſs Penelope Maſſingarb, of the ſame place.

Capt. Batterſon, a Commander in the Baltick Trade, to Miſs Patty Jordan, of Weilcloſe-ſquare.

Mr. Thomas Comley, jun. ſon of the Right Worſhipful Thomas Comley, Mayor of Saliſbury, to Miſs Polly Johnſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Johnſon, Diſſenting Miniſter of Romſey.

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe at Waltham-Abbey, Mr. Robert Hayward, a noted Farmer of Kelvedon-hall, to Mrs. Alexander, of Epping.

Mr. William Haſelfoot of Cheapſide, to Mrs. Mary Gordon, of Twickenham.

Deaths.

Thomas Bootle, Eſq; ſuddenly, in Hatton-Garden, ſome years ſince Captain in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, (and one of the Court of Directors of the ſaid Company) and brother to the late Serjeant Bootle.

John Walker, Eſq; of Lyneham near Wootton Baſſet, in the county of Saliſbury, Hereditary Chief Uſher of the Court of Exchequer.

Henry Forreſt, of Barbadoes, Eſq; at Bath.

Sir William Compton, Bart. Gloucestershire.

George Turner, Eſq; at Roſs in Herefordſhire.

The Rev. Dr. Ed. Jackſon, aged 66, Rector of St. John's in Coventry, and Maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool there, Rector of Southam, Vicar of Foleſhill, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Warwick.

Mr. Philip Moſsten, Attorney, Camberwell.

At Ironmonger's-Hall in Fenchurch-ſtreet, Mr. John Giles, Beadle of the ſaid Company.

Mr. Frazier, a Ruſſia Merchant.

Mr. Samuel Nicholſon, formerly a Corn-chandler in Barbican.

Mr. Zachary Foxall, in Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury, many years Refiner in Aldergate ſtreet.

Mr. Quantito, Partner with Mr. Pope, a Laceman in Lombard-ſtreet.

Mr. Wilſon, Manchester Warehouſeman, in Holywell ſtreet in the Strand.

The Lady of Peter Ducane, Eſq; at his houſe in St. James's Square.

Mrs. Bird, Relict of Thomas Bird, Eſq; at Coventry.

Mrs. Thornhill, in Soho ſquare, occaſioned by her Coach being overturned laſt week in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Mrs. Cook, belonging to the Coſſerer's Office in the Exchequer.

Mrs. Pagitt, at her houſe in Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Frederick Hill, Eſq; of St. Margaret's, Rocheſter.

From the Monitor, *May 6.*

AFTER the moſt ſincere acknowledgment of the wiſdom and regard, manifeſted by the Commons of Great Britain in the preſent ſeſſions, let the *Monitor* whiſper in the ears of the great and good, that there ſtill remains ſomething to be done for the more effectually quieting the minds of thoſe who ſerve his Majeſty by ſea, and for the more certain recovery of the glory of the Britiſh flag.

The ſubject, which now requires a ſerious diſcuſſion and immediate regulation, is a ſuperabundant, impolitick and unequal application of the produce of prizes taken at ſea.

It is ſuperabundant, becauſe there is not one, from the Admiral to the meaneſt ſwabber on board a ſhip of war, that is not paid ſufficiently for his ſervice. . . .

The Gentleman that commands a line of battle ſhip, including his ſervants, &c. &c. is better paid than a General Officer in the land-ſervice; and the common ſoldier is obliged to provide for himſelf out of 14s. per month, while the common ſeaman is well fed at the expence of his country, and paid 1l. 2s. 6d. per month: ſhould not theſe *be content with their wages* as well as the ſoldiers?

I have often heard Gentlemen of the Navy lament that they had been damned unluckly, either in being confined to a three decker, or tacked to a convoy, and at laſt forced to ſit down with no more than ſix or ſeven thouſand pounds a piece for their ſhares in prizes. Such murmuring amongſt the military officers would render them contemptible: Nor do we find, in the account of the battles at Dettingen and Fontenoy, publiſhed by Voltaire, that the Britiſh troops could poſſibly have ſhewn more true courage and fortitude, had every Officer, from the General to the Enſign, been entitled to a reward equal to a Captain of a man of war, when he takes a rich Martinico man. . . .

It is an impolitick ſcheme; becauſe, a man that is to be bought by extraordinary advantages to do his duty, is not to be truſted with a command of ſuch conſequence, as a Poſt in the Britiſh Navy. . . .

May it not be ſuppoſed, that when a man has got twenty or thirty thouſand pounds, that he becomes of much greater conſequence to himſelf, than when he firſt went to ſea with five hundred pounds; or, it may be, one hundred pounds in debt, and that he may be ſo altered by his unexpected riches, as to cool very much in that vigour and martial warmth, with which he ſet out in the Navy. . . .

I obſerved, in the late war, during which I myſelf ſerved in the Royal Navy, that the Captains and Lieutenants who had got leaſt by prizes, or nothing more than a little pocket-money, were for undertaking ſervices of the moſt hazardous kind.——I remember an Admiral's third Lieutenant in the Mediterranean declaring that he would undertake to burn the Spaniſh fleet in the harbour of Carthagena, provided the Admiral would give him a fire-ſhip; an attempt from which he could ſcarce hope to eſcape with his life. But I dare ſay that Gentleman (tho' I would not inſinuate any decay in his courage) is wiſer now than to riſque his life in a much leſs hazardous enterprize: I know he is much richer; for he ſoon after got a ſhip, and with it a fortune. . . . .

The moſt ſpecious reaſon pleaded in defence of his Majeſty's bounty, or for giving the ſhips taken from an enemy to the captors, is to encourage the Commanders of our men of war and their crews to be *more* diligent and active, and to keep a better *look out*. But this reaſon carries in it an inſinuation, which no Officer or repu-

tation would be willing to have fixed upon his character. To ſuppoſe a Captain of a man of war would not exert the ſame courage and fortitude, ſhould he have no ſhare in the prize to be taken, is an imputation none of thoſe Gentlemen would chuſe to lie under. And I am afraid, till our ſea-faring gentry are taught to *be content with their wages*, it will be difficult to convince them that publick intereſt and hard knocks are to take place of private gain and whole bones.

It is bad policy in another view. The value of the captures, if brought, as it ought to be, under proper Commiſſioners, to publick account, would help to leſſen the increaſing demands for carrying on the war. This is the policy of all other nations. Publick captures are placed to the publick ſtock....

An Admiral runs away with one eighth of every capture, taken by any ſhip under his command, tho' he contributes no more to the action than by commanding it to be done....

Suppoſe a fifty gun ſhip on a cruize takes an enemy's ſhip worth 10,000l. the Captain's ſhare (three eighths) will be 4500 l. the Captain of marines, three Lieutenants of the ſhip and the Maſter's ſhare (one eighth) about 300 l. each; but the next claſs of Officers, the Carpenter, Boatſwain, Gunner, Surgeon, Purſer, Lieutenant of marines, &c. ſcarce divide 50l. each; and the poor jacks are obliged to ſit down contented with about 10 l. a man; whoſe payments being delayed, they too often ſell their ſhare to their landlady, or to the ſhip's Purſer, for half the money....

Does not this diſtribution of prizes put many thouſands into the pocket of a Captain of a man of war, to which he can be intitled neither by his ſkill nor courage; when no other Officer on board his ſhip will get any more than a little pocket-money?....

By the preſent meaſures taken in manning the fleet, lately ſailed under Admiral B——n, it ſeems poſſible, that during this ſea war, whole foot regiments may be employed on board the fleet: in ſuch a caſe would it not appear very extraordinary to ſee the liſt and dividend of prize-money ſtand thus,

To Captain P—— B——		10,000 l.
To Lieutenant	—— ——	300 l.
To his G. the D. of	——	300 l.

Which would be very near the caſe, ſhould there be no alteration in the diſtribution of prize-money. A caſe! which ſurely no man but muſt bluſh to think on; and yet it does not appear how this can be obviated, unleſs there ſhould be a total annihilation of the preſent method, and a proviſion made to reward, at the publick expence, ſuch Officers as behave well againſt the enemy, and to apply the money taken and produced by the enemy's ſhips, towards defraying the expence of the war.

THERE has been lately publiſhed at Geneva, in a ſmall 8vo. a ſet of very ſenſible letters concerning Denmark; wherein the excellency of the Daniſh laws is highly extolled. In one of them is the following remarkable paſſage.

'The Danes have a law that is equivalent 'to the famous *Habeas Corpus*, which the Engliſh 'ſo juſtly eſteem as one of the ſtrongeſt bulwarks 'of their liberties: It is this: *No perſon ſhall be impriſoned, unleſs he has been apprehended in the actual commiſſion of a crime ſubject to capital or corporal puniſhment, or has confeſſed the ſaid crime before the magiſtracy, or has been legally condemned for the ſame. And furthermore, every perſon accuſed before the magiſtracy, ſhall, upon giving ſecurity, have free liberty to quit the Court, and make all neceſſary preparation for his defence.*

From a Latin Verſion of POPE's Windſor Foreſt, *written by Mr.* PATERSON, *Profeſſor of Languages in Dr.* Pollock's *Academy, we have ſelected the Story of* Lodona, *and recommend the Work to our Learned Readers, as a Performance of uncommon elegance, though perhaps not always free from impurities of diction.*

*HIC quondam umbriferâ, ut vates cecinere, Diana
Errabat ſylvâ, corpuſque in fonte lavabat.
Pone cothurnatæ Dryades, cuſtodia Divæ,
Virgineuſque jugis exercitus inſtrepit altis.
Pulchrior ante alias, pulcherrima corpora, nymphas [tem.
Nympha fuit, Thameſin jactans Lodona parem
Virginis oblitæ dudum miſerabile fatum,
Muſa refer, Musâ credent referente nepotes.
Hanc Triviam dicas, radient ni cornua lunæ
Aurea fronte deæ, radiet ni balteus auro.
Non formæ cultuſve memor: ſine lege fluentes
Nectit vitta comas, ſubnectit fibula veſtem.
Tela ſonant humeris, jaculoque inſeſta ſequaci
Venatrix, fugitiva premit veſtigia cervi.
His procul ardentem ſtudiis, longéque vagantem,
Pan deus Arcadiæ, notâ è regione viarum
Aſpicit: aſpectu totis rapit oſſibus ignem,
Continuóque furens ſequitur, flagratq; ſequendo.
Non ita præcipites pennâ trepidante columbæ
Effugiunt aquilæ roſtrum volucremque rapitantem,
Aut aquila horrificis volucrem rapit æthera pennis,
Prædator, pavidaſque furens agit ante columbas:
Ac nympha ardenti campum rapit ignea plantâ,
Aut deus inſequitur trepidæque ardentior inſtat.
Victa labore fugæ, formidine victa, propinquum
Jam ſentit ſonitumq; pedum, exanimata tremiſcit.
Umbra dei, devexus enim ſol auxerat umbram,
Pone ſubit paſſuſque ſequax jam paſſibus æquat.
Nec mora, anhelantis ſerventi ſpiritus aurâ
Aſpirat tergo, et crinem cervicibus afflat.
Nec prodeſt natæ Thameſim imploraſſe parentem,
Nec famulæ prodeſt dominam imploraſſe Dianam.
Tum curſu in medio defecit anhela, deamque
Voce vocans, heu, diva, tuis ſi pellimur, inquit,
Cætibus, at dulces liceat diſcedere ad umbras.
Ut notas inter, quondam mea gaudia, ſylvas
In lachrymas abeam; ſimul hæc, ſimul ora profudit
Fletibus, et tenuem reſoluta liqueſcit in undam,
Unda pudicitiæ veteris teſtatur amorem
Frigore, flebilibuſque ſtrepit gemebunda querelis.
Jamq; tenet nomen quod quondam virgo tenebat
Quoſque olim curſu, nunc ſaltus flumine luſtrat:
Undis ſæpe lavat dea membra pudica pudicis,
Et lachrymis fluctus cœleſtibus auget amatos.*

* Videtur hîc porta, ipsâ ſcilicet materiæ ſimilitudine admonitus, Ovidium ſibi imitandum propoſuiſſe.

Story of Lodona *from Mr.* Pope's Windſor Foreſt.

HERE too, 'tis ſung, of old Diana ſtray'd,
And Cynthus' top forſook for Windſor ſhade;
Here was ſhe ſeen o'er airy waſtes to rove,
Seek the clear ſpring, or haunt the pathleſs grove;
Here arm'd with ſilver bows, in early dawn,
Her buſkin'd Virgins trac'd the dewy lawn.
Above the reſt a rural nymph was fam'd,
Thy offspring Thames! the fair Lodona nam'd;
(Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,
The Muſe ſhall ſing, and what ſhe ſings ſhall laſt.)
Scarce could the Goddeſs from her nymph be known,
But by the creſcent and the golden zone.
She ſcorn'd the praiſe of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waiſt, a fillet binds her hair;
A painted quiver on her ſhoulder ſounds,
And with her dart the flying deer ſhe wounds.
It chanc'd, as eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the foreſt's verdant limits ſtray'd,
Pan ſaw and lov'd, and burning with deſire
Purſu'd her flight, her flight increas'd his fire.
Not half ſo ſwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid ſky;
Not half ſo ſwiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When thro' the clouds he drives the trembling doves;
As from the God ſhe flew with furious pace,
Or as the God, more furious, urg'd the chace.
Now fainting, ſinking, pale, the nymph appears;
Now cloſe behind, his ſounding ſteps ſhe hears;
And now his ſhadow reach'd her as ſhe run,
His ſhadow lengthen'd by the ſetting ſun;
And now his ſhorter breath, with ſultry air,
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair.
In vain on father Thames ſhe calls for aid,
Nor could Diana help her injur'd maid.
Faint, breathleſs, thus ſhe pray'd, nor pray'd in vain;
'Ah Cynthia! ah—tho' baniſh'd from thy train,
'Let me, O let me, to the ſhades repair,
'My native ſhades—there weep and murmur there.
She ſaid, and melting as in tears ſhe lay,
In a ſoft, ſilver ſtream diſſolv'd away.
The ſilver ſtream her virgin coldneſs keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps;
Still bears the name the hapleſs virgin bore,
And bathes the foreſt where ſhe rang'd before.
In her chaſte current oft the Goddeſs laves,
And with celeſtial tears augments the waves.

To the R——t Rev——d the D—n and C——r of W****r,

The humble Petition of POSTERITY,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners humbly apprehend your Reverences are no other than Truſtees for us your petitioners, in the ſame manner as your predeceſſors were Truſtees for the times ſucceeding them.

That your petitioners obſerve, with great concern, the late immoderate increaſe of funeral monuments within your abbey and the precincts thereof, to the great encouragement of family vanity, hiſtorical falſhood, jobbing articles and ignorant ſtatuaries; as well as to the diſgrace of national taſte, and the deſtruction of various kinds of marble, which ought to have remained in the bowels of the earth for the uſe of your petitioners, who hope to employ the art of ſculpture with more credit to their country.

That your petitioners obſerve with concern, the vaſt profuſion of money which the preſent war requires, and apprehend that when it ſhall be their turn to ſerve their country, nothing will remain for their rewards but honorary monuments; and it is with the greateſt regret they ſee the pavement and walls of your abbey already poſſeſt by names of Generals never known, but by their preferments; Poets never mentioned, but for their dullneſs; Patriots never heard of, but by their poſts; and Orators never known to pronounce a ſignificant word, but the monoſyllables, Aye and No. Your petitioners, therefore, apprehenſive that the revenues of Fame may be as much anticipated within your abbey, as that of money is, in an adjoining chapel, and that they may be reduced to the melancholy condition of neither being rewarded while living, nor remembered when dead, moſt humbly beg leave to repreſent to your reverences this their uncomfortable proſpect.

Your petitioners are the more emboldened to make this application, as they are fully ſenſible and aſhamed of the cowardice and miſmanagement of their preſent predeceſſors, and are reſolved to do all they can to efface the memory of their miſdeeds, by a ſincere attachment to the ſervice of their country, and therefore your petitioners muſt be the more ſenſible of the mortification and diſgrace to which they muſt be reduced, by their being obliged to mingle their duſt,

...eir names, or both, with ſuch company as are already in poſſeſſion of your walls and pavements; tho' your petitioners acknowledge, that many of them are ſuch as your petitioners propoſe as models for their own conduct.

That your petitioners obſerve, with great concern, many heathen deities have been introduced within your walls, to adorn the tombs of thoſe who were ſtrangers to all heathen virtues; and as your petitioners are not aſhamed of their reſolution to live and die Chriſtians, they hope your reverences will have ſome regard to the tenderneſs of their conſciences in this reſpect, eſpecially as there is a ſufficiency of Chriſtian attributes to ſerve, if ingeniouſly and properly applied, all the purpoſes of ſculpture, in embelliſhing the monuments of the Chriſtian dead.

Your petitioners beg leave farther to repreſent to your reverences, that the wiſeſt nations of antiquity looked upon the conferring monumental honours as a public concern, and the nobleſt incitement to virtuous deeds; and that as ſoon as they ceaſed to be frugal of thoſe honours, when they proſtituted them to flattery, or ſold them for lucre, their public ſpirit fled; and though your petitioners have the higheſt opinion of the diſintereſtedneſs and judgment of your reverences, yet they think they cannot be too watchful in a matter that ſo highly concerns them, eſpecially (according to what your petitioners have hinted above) as this will probably be the only return our country will be able to give them for their ſervices.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

ELEGY *on Captain* GARDINER.

I.

MUST then the Hero with the Coward bleed,
And muſt they equal torments undergo?
Shall Virtue hand in hand with Vice proceed,
And undiſtinguiſh'd ſeek the Shades below?

II.

Forbid it Heav'n! tho' Fate in this rough Sea
The Good and Bad impartially deſtroys;
Yet Vice with endleſs tortures rack'd ſhall be,
And Virtue crown'd with everlaſting Joys.

III.

[ſtands
GARD'NER, be thine thoſe Joys, whoſe proweſs
Firſt in the liſt of never-dying Fame;
Whoſe private Virtue our reſpect commands,
And adds new reverence to thy honour'd name.

IV.

Oh! with what ardour was thy fight inſpir'd!
With what true Courage did each Briton glow!
Thy loyal Breaſt with matchleſs fierceneſs fir'd;
And Fury blaz'd thy terror-ſtriking blow.

V.

Appall'd the Frenchmen ſtood! amaz'd at thee,
Each on his Comrade caſt a wondring eye;
A Mortal this, they cry — it cannot be;
Surely, ah ſurely, 'tis ſome Deity.

VI.

Fate envious heard; the Ball unerring flew,
Directed by her curſt death-dealing hand;
For thee, and thee a Mortal well ſhe knew;
And where's the Mortal that can Fate with-

VII.

[ſtand?
How chang'd the ſcene; no more thy flaming
Darts terribly the hoſtile corps among; [eye
No more thy gliſt'ring ſword uplifted high
Dazzles the Courage of the drooping Throng.

VIII.

See what a coward Paleneſs dims the Cheek
That lately redden'd with an Hero's fire;
And is that animating Voice ſo weak,
That whilom could the coldeſt Breaſt inſpire?

IX.

Yes, Fate, thou haſt ſucceeded: triumph on;
Heroic GARD'NER is, alas! no more;
His Body thou'ſt ſubdu'd — his Soul is gone
Beyond the reach of thy accurſed Pow'r.

HINTS *relating to the Inſtitution of a* CHAMBER *of* COMMERCE.

WE have often been ſeverely cenſured, and wittily ridiculed, for our aptneſs to fall in with every faſhionable folly that is the product of France; for dreſſing after their effeminate mode; for aſſuming their airs of levity; for conforming our appetites to the ridiculous and pernicious taſte which their cooks have eſtabliſhed; and for neglecting the knowledge of our own maſculine language, to expreſs our ſentiments in flimſy French:—a compliment, which, it is ſaid, they hardly ever pay to us; though they are not ſo abſurdly national as to deſpiſe any thing merely becauſe it is Engliſh; for they have ſo much diſcretion as to learn as much of our language as will enable them to ſtudy our excellent authors, and imitate us as much in whatever will contribute to the ſtrength, the honour, the riches, and the wiſdom of their nation, as we imitate them in thoſe things that contribute to the weakneſs, the diſgrace, the poverty, and the folly of ours.

This alarming truth ſhould open our eyes, and convince us, that it is as neceſſary to make repriſals when they have ſtolen from us a valuable manufacture, beaten us out of a profitable trade, or adopted a uſeful cuſtom or inſtitution, as when they have taken our ſhips, or poſſeſſed themſelves of our Provinces; one is a more open and hoſtile attack upon us, but leſs dangerous and deſtructive than the other; becauſe this alarms our fears, and puts us upon our guard, while that is perpetually altering the balance of riches and power to our diſadvantage, with impunity; as the progreſs is almoſt inviſible, and without oppoſition.

An Inſtitution which contributes greatly to the improvement and perfection of the French manufactures, commerce, and navigation, was the occaſion of theſe reflections; and it is an inſtitution which I muſt beg leave to recommend, as an example worthy of being imitated by my countrymen.

If the publick-ſpirited Merchants and Manufacturers in Liverpool and Mancheſter would make the experiment, I am inclined to hope it would ſoon be imitated by all our conſiderable ſea-ports and manufacturing towns, to the ineſtimable advantage of this nation.—What I mean, is the eſtabliſhment of a Chamber of Commerce in each of theſe towns; which might at firſt begin by a voluntary aſſociation of ſome of the principal inhabitants; but which, in time, when its importance becomes more obvious, would probably, if neceſſary, be confirmed by a royal inſtitution, and connected with the Board of Trade, as thoſe in France are with the Council of Commerce.

"The Council of Commerce (ſays an indefatigable friend to the Commerce of Great-Britain) was an admirable eſtabliſhment for the benefit of trade, and has been productive of unſpeakable advantage to France. This Council conſiſted of ſome of the principal Officers of State, and others (as the Comptroller General of the Finances, the Secretary of State, and other particular Counſellors of State) who communicate what paſſes at this Council, to the Royal Council, as occaſion may require. The Council of Commerce conſiſts alſo of twelve of the principal Merchants of the kingdom, or ſuch who have been long experienced in trade: of this number two are of the town of Paris, and the other ten are of the towns of Rouen, Bourdeaux, Lyons, Marſeilles, Rochelle, Nantz, St. Malo, Lille, Bayonne, and Dunkirk; and they are elected annually by the Corporation and Magiſtrates of the ſeveral towns, and the trading Merchants in each of the ſaid towns; and every one of theſe towns has a diſtinct Chamber of Commerce within itſelf, which hears repreſentations concerning abuſes and difficulties in trade; and alſo complaints relating to impoſitions in trade, made by the Governors and other publick officers in the French plantations, which are repreſented by them to their reſpective Deputies aforeſaid, in order to be laid properly before the Royal Council.

"The members of the Chamber of Commerce meet twice a week, in one of the rooms of the Town-houſe, in order to confer together on the moſt proper meaſures requiſite to be taken, to make not only the trade of their own town flouriſh, but to increaſe both the inland and foreign trade of the whole kingdom; to which end they receive all informations and propoſals, uſeful to any branch of traffic whatſoever; of all which they keep a regiſter, and of their reſolutions thereupon: of which they ſend extracts every three months to their Deputies of the Royal Council, or, in their abſence, directly to the Royal Council itſelf, on any emergency.

"Theſe are moſt excellent inſtitutions, and have been productive of very great proſperity to the whole trade and navigation of France; and ſuch like eſtabliſhments, properly conducted, would certainly prove of ineſtimable advantage to the Commerce of theſe kingdoms; and contribute, with other meaſures, to enable us the better to ſupport ſuch a rivalſhip againſt France, as will ſave our whole trade from that deſtruction wherewith it is threatened."

This ſhort account of theſe inſtitutions in France, may ſupply our Merchants with hints how to put ſome ſcheme of the like nature into execution here; which will be much to the honour of thoſe who are inſtrumental in the eſtabliſhment of ſo uſeful a ſociety; where thoſe who are experienced judges of commercial affairs, will be ready to hear, contrive, encourage and execute many uſeful ſchemes, for the benefit of our country, which would either never have been thought of, or never brought to light, for want of ſuch attention and honourable countenance as ſocieties of this nature might beſtow. The beginning of ſuch an aſſociation would be as eaſy as that of forming a new club, and would effectually promote the welfare of theſe kingdoms, as well as the commercial intereſt of every particular place where ſuch laudable ſocieties were formed.—And I am perſuaded, if Liverpool and Mancheſter had, each of them, had a Chamber of Commerce ſeven years ago, the firſt would not now have wanted a regulation for Pilots, nor the latter the curious and important arts of ſpinning cotton, and dying it, to as great perfection as the Turks and Chineſe.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

[*Grand Mag.*]

A Specimen of Catechiſtical Enquiry, *for the deſigned to be* Repenting Proſtitutes.

Q. WHAT is your name?
A. Charlotte Honeyſuckle.
Q. Where was you born?
A. In Make-water Alley.
Q. How old are you?
A. Sixteen years, five months, and three days.
Q. What is your father?
A. He was a thieftaker, but was killed ſome years ago in taking a highwayman.
Q. What is your mother?
A. She is a ſervant in a Bagnio.
Q. How long have you been debauched?

A. It will be two years, and three months, if I ſhould live to the firſt of the next June following.

Q. Who debauched you?

A. A young Gentleman.

Q. Was he a Jew?

A. No.

Q. What was his name?

A. Ranger.

Q. What ſort of a man was he?

A. He was a pretty luſty handſome Gentleman, but could not ſee very well.

Q. Have you ever been in keeping?

A. Yes.

Q. By whom?

A. By Captain Bravewell, &c.

Q. How long have you been in keeping at a time?

A. Three weeks with the captain; a fortnight with a Jew; and not above two or three days at a time with any other.

Q. Do you like this way of life?

A. Not ſo well as I did when in keeping.

Q. Can you work at your needle?

A. I was not brought up to it.

Clerk, write her commitment.

[*From the Citizen.*]

A CURE *for the* BITE *of a* VIPER.

I AM well aſſured, that the moſt effectual Remedy yet diſcovered for the Bite of a Viper, is its gall, which being rubbed on the wound, almoſt inſtantaneouſly gives relief.

The Gentleman who communicated the above to me, was an eminent Surgeon who attended an hoſpital; and gave a remarkable inſtance of the virtue of a Viper's gall, by the cure of a Sailor, who imprudently took up a Viper in his hand, and received a Bite in his fore-finger; the wound was trifling, and appeared like a little ſcratch; but the man ſoon found his arm in great pain, and applied to the above Surgeon for relief. The Gentleman had heard olive-oil was a ſovereign remedy for ſuch complaints, and immediately bathed his hand and arm before the fire with it, but to no effect: his arm ſwelled prodigiouſly, and he was ſeized with moſt dreadful vomitings, purgings, and faintings: in ſhort, he appeared to be in the greateſt danger, when (happy for the poor fellow) the Gentleman recollected he had often heard a man, who lived in the ſame place (who was a Viper catcher) ſay, "he knew an infallible cure "for the Bite of that creature." The Gentleman went to him, and told him the caſe: The Viper-catcher deſired a live Viper, which having got, he cut it open, and took out the gall-bladder with ſome of the fat, and went with the Gentleman to the hoſpital, where they found the Sailor much worſe, and attended with violent convulſions; the Viper-catcher took the gall-bladder, broke it upon the part which was bit, and then rubbed the hand and arm with the fat. Immediately on applying the gall, the man gave a great ſigh, came out of his fit, and not one bad ſymptom appeared afterwards; the ſwelling in his arm ſoon abated, and, in a few days, the Sailor was perfectly well.

The Gentleman has had no opportunity ſince of trying the above remedy, except on a dog that was bit by a Viper, and, by applying the Viper's gall to the wound, the dog recovered.

[*Grand Mag.*]

A Liſt of BOOKS *and* PAMPHLETS *publiſhed this Week.*

THE Univerſal Bible, Numb. I. By S. Neiſon, D. D. 6d. Coote.

An illuſtration of the Holy Scriptures, Numb. I. 3d. Baldwin.

Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the four Malefactors, 6d. Parker.

A Treatiſe on Fevers. By John Ball, Apothecary, 4s. Scott.

Appendix to the Critical Review for March laſt, 6d. Waller.

Remarks upon an infamous Libel, entitled a Seventh Letter to the People of England, 6d. Brett.

The Angler's Eight Dialogues in Verſe, 1s. Dilly.

The King. A Poem, 6d. Scott.

The Images of the Ancients: A Poem. By a Tradeſman of Oxford, 6d. Scot.

An Humble Appeal to the Public. By Thomas Sheridan, 1s. 6d. Faden.

The Great Roads of England and Wales, 4s. Dodſley.

A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts. By J—— B——, M. D. 2s. Nourſe.

The Addreſs of a True Briton, 6d.

An Account of Inoculation, by David Schultz, M. D. 2s. Linde.

Vinſorium Nemus. 1s. 6d. Wilſon and Durham.

See a Specimen of this Tranſlation of Mr. Pope's Windſor Foreſt, in this Paper, page 46.

The Conduct of Admiral Knowles in the late Expedition ſet in a true light. By the Admiral, 1s. Millar.

Elements of the Theory and Practice of Chymiſtry. Tranſlated from the French of M. Macquer. By Mr. Reid, 2 vol. 10s. Millar.

Natural and Revealed Religion at Variance. By the late Maſter of the Temple, 6d. Fenner.

Saturday, MAY 13.

LONDON.

LETTES from Hamburg, by yeſterday's mail, mention, that the Landgrave of Heſſe, with all his retinue, ſet out the 1ſt inſtant on his return home. The ſame letters inform us, that the King of Pruſſia had entered Moravia with an army of 30,000 men.

Since the junction of the troops under Prince Henry and Marſhal Keith, which conſiſts now of 30,000 men, it was thought they had an intention to penetrate into Bohemia, by the way of Egra.

The Ruſſians have taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral villages near Dantzic, and are employed in making lines round that city; on the other hand, the Dantzickers ſeem determined to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity, and 3000 of the burghers are under arms.

Letters from Paris, dated May 5, ſay, that they had received Letters from Martinico, that mention an unſucceſsful attempt made by the Engliſh on that Iſland, in which they loſt 2000 men, and had two men of war ſunk by one of their forts. [*See the letter from an Officer on board the Buckingham man of war, at Antigua, in p.* 44.]

We hear the Lords of the Admiralty have promoted the Captains and Officers of the two men of war, lately returned from Embden.

We can with pleaſure inform the publick, that the Charter has been granted for the London Hoſpital, and that the Gentlemen, thro' whoſe offices it paſſed, have been ſo generous as to give up their fees in the ſame manner as they did when the Foundling-Hoſpital had its Charter granted.

A few days ago Dr. Hillins, Phyſician to the London Hoſpital, was married to Mrs. Culver, an agreeable widow Lady of Rumford, with a fortune of ſixty thouſand pounds.

A few days ſince was married Mr. Ridley of Bromigrove, in Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Mary Euſtace of Whalebone Court, Lothbury.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Wagſtaffe, of Barnſley, in the county of York, Grocer.

George Turner, of St. Luke's, Middleſex, Emboſſer, Merchant, Dealer, and Chapman.

James Etchells, of Mancheſter, in the county of Lancaſter, Chapman.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	137	Males	210
Females	152	Females	184
In all	289	In all	394

Increaſed in the burials this week 87.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 33. Conſumption 78. Convulſions 82. Dropſy 27. Fever 67. Small pox 43. Teeth 10. Drowned 5. Executed 2. Hanged herſelf 1. Overlaid 1. Suffocated 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 121 3-4ths a 122. India Stock, 149. South-Sea Stock, 106 3-4ths. Ditto Old Annuities, 94 1-half. Ditto New Annuities, 95 1-half a 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 94 1-half. Ditto conſol. 95 3-4ths. Ditto 1726, 94 3-4ths a 95. Ditto 1751, 95 1-half. Ditto India Annuities, 93 5-8ths a 3-4ths. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, 101 1-4th a 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 95 a 1-8th. Bank Circulation, 4l. 12s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 3l. a 3l. 1s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 1 3-4ths a 7-8ths Diſc. Life-Annuities, 16 3-4ths Years Purchaſe. Lottery Tickets, 12l. 4s. Script. 1758, 101 3-4ths a 7-8ths.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	56s to 43s	18s to 24s	16s to 19s	22s to 24s	23s to 34s 6d	22s to 24s
Oxford,	12l to 14l	22s to 27s 6d	18s 6d to 22s	29s to 36s	30s to 40s	
Abingdon,	13l to 15l 5s load	26s 6d to 30s	17s to 22s 6d	32s to 35s	30s to 42s 6d	
Farnham,	9l 10s to 12l 15s	27s to 30s	22s 6d to 25s	38s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	9l to 12l	27s to 28s	14s to 24s	37s to 38s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	12l to 15l	24s to 29s	22s to 24s	30s to 36s	29s to 38s	
Reading,	10l 10s to 13l 12s	24s to 29s	23s to 28s	32s to 36s	35s to 38s	
Warminſter,	24s to 61s quar.	27s to 29s	18s to 29s	34s to 40s	34s to 42s	
Devizes,	40s to 56s	25s to 31s	10s to 27s	36s to 42s	32s to 48s 6d	
Glocester,	6 6s to 7 6d buſh.	3s 3d to 2s 10d	2s 6d to 2s 8d	3s 10d to 4s 6d		
Birmingham,	5s 8d to 6s 8d	3s 3d to 3s 8d	1s 10d to 2s 3d	3s 0d to 4s	3s 4d to 3s 10d	

LONDON, Printed for *J. Payne*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; where Advertiſements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Perſons may be regularly ſerved with this Paper.

*** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.